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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1876. NO. 230.

## FIRST EDITION.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW—REFORM TO BE INSISTED UPON.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* has an article on the Turkish situation. After commenting upon the recent events at Constantinople, it points out the difficulties which beset the path of Murad Effendi, the new Sultan, and continuesas follows: "But the solicitude of Europe to prevent the crisis from increasing in gravity remains unchanged. The Powers continue to agree in their desire to demand from the Turkish Government, whatever that Government be, the execution of indispensable reforms."

MURAD EFFENDI'S PROCLAMATION ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—Murad Effendi's proclamation announcing his accession to the throne is momentarily expected. A deputation from foreign colonies at Constantinople will to-morrow present an address of congratuiation to the new Sultan. Advices from the provinces state that the change of rulers is everywhere received with satisfaction. To-morrow the Sultan will go in state to Eyarb mosque, where he will be girded with the sword of Osman. Several persons exiled for political offences during the last reign will be recalled. The departure of the Turkish fleet for a cruise in the archipelago has been postponed.

INSURGENTS REPULSED AT STALATZ.

RAGUSA, June 1.—The insurgents attacked the Turkish troops near Stalatz, on Tuesday. The insurgents admit they were driven back to Gatzko, and then retired upon Bamenairi.

ABDUL AZIZ TREASURE TAKEN.

LONDON, June 1.—The amount of the ex-Sultan's treasure seized is $100,000,000, not $100,000, as first telegraphed.

DISRAELI MAKES A SPEECH.

LONDON, June 1.—In the House of Commons this evening, Disraeli, replying to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, said he had received a telegram from Constantinople since arriving at the House to-day, but the only interesting fact contained therein was that everything there was tranquil and the circulation unchanged. The Premier also said: "The Berlin memorandum has not yet been submitted to the Porte, and I should ever express the hope it may not be necessary that it should be. Undoubtedly the condition of affairs was critical in that part of the world. The British Government had taken such measures of precaution as it thought necessary to maintain the interest and honor of England, and that policy of precaution it may intend to pursue. At the same time the Government decidedly to state, on the part of the British Government, that it is their opinion that the interests of England would be most studied by maintaining peace, and that the honor of England can never be more efficiently vindicated than by taking a leading part in contributing to the accomplishment of that object." Disraeli's remarks were greeted with cheers.

SERVIAN TROOPS EN ROUTE TO THE FRONTIER.

BELGRADE, June 1.—The infantry, pioneers and a portion of the military train of the Belgrade district left for the frontier to-day. Prince Milan and the Russian General Tchernaryeff witnessed their departure. Prince Wrede, Austrian representative, has started for Pesth to report the state of affairs in Servia.

THE GOVERNMENT TO INSTITUTE EXTENSIVE REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—The Grand Vizier has telegraphed to the Turkish representatives abroad the announcement that a programme of reform will be drawn up immediately. An imperial proclamation was read to-day, declaring that members of the Ulemas shall remain in office; that the Sultant gran 60,000 purses, $1,500,000, from the civil list for purposes of State, and relinquish from the revenues from the private property of the crown. The proclamation recommends the establishment of equilibrium in the budgets; the liquidation and settlement of public education and reorganization of the Ministry of Justice and Council of State, and directs the ministers to devise a form of government agreeable to the Turkish subjects without distinction, so far as to secure the liberty of every individual. The imperial proclamation also expresses the hope that the friendship existing between Turkey and all foreign Powers will be drawn closer. It concludes with fournal announcement that Mourad has ascended the throne by the grace of God and the will of the people. The proclamation was received with public rejoicings.

PERSONAL SAFETY OF ABDUL AZIZ—BERLIN NOTE NOT TO BE PRESENTED.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of Derby, replying to a question from Lord Strathedon, stated that it was impossible at present to produce the dispatch containing England's refusal to concur in the Berlin proposals, because those proposals had not been presented to the Powers. He believed the revolution at Constantinople was due to the spontaneous feeling on the part of people, and was not influenced by foreign agencies. The consequences might be extremely important, but he had no reason to anticipate any but good results.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna says it is stated there in General Ignatieff has received instructions with regard to the personal safety of Abdul Aziz, whose banishment to Erzerum or Bagdad is apprehended. The ex-Sultan's last two or five Powers have held conferences at Constantinople, and decided to postpone the presentation of the Berlin memorandum indefinitely. They, however, have agreed to impress on the Turkish Government the necessity of concluding a two-months' armistice, particularly as this would check the warlike preparations of Servia by depriving the agitators of the pretext that a Turkish invasion was imminent.

The House of Commons last night adjourned until June 8, and the Lords until June 13.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* reports that Mukhtar Pasha is about to undertake another expedition to Nicsic with 20,000 men. A large force of insurgents awaits him.

The *Times'* dispatch from Pesth states that Prince Gotschakoff has telegraphed to Belgrade, warning Prince Milan, in the name of the Czar, against any rash ventures. The Town Council of Belgrade have issued a proclamation asking the citizens to subscribe to the national loan. They declare the loan is raised to free all persons of Servian discontent from a foreign yoke.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* asserts that since the deposition of the Sultan the European concert has been mortified of the Porte's positive refusal to approve any of the propositions contained in the Berlin memorandum. The same correspondent says 5,000 Bulgarians, who have been armed from Servian arsenals, are approaching the Turkish camp at Nicsic.

The Bosnian insurgent leader Golub has burned the Turkish town of Salai, and massacred 500 inhabitants, and the insurgent leader Marinovitch has fired the village of Kles and killed 120 Turks. A special to the *Daily News*, dated Giargeno, Wallachia, June 1, says a massacre is reported in Trebizond. No particulars are allowed to transpire in Constantinople.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Paris says it is now a confirmed fact that the Porte commences to negotiate with the insurgents during an armistice, on condition that Austria shall not occupy Herzegovina or Bosnia.

Great Britain.

INTERESTING CONSPIRACY TRIAL ENDED—THE CHANNEL TUNNEL—THE WINSLOW CASE—EPSOM RACES.

LONDON, June 1.—The trial of William Kimpton Vance and Helen Smee, for conspiring to murder, on which a second charge against Vance of aiding and abetting Smee to commit suicide, was concluded to-day. Both were convicted, and Vance was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and the woman to six months.

The preliminary work on the channel tunnel to connect England and France has been commenced. At Langatie, France, shafts have been sunk to the depth of forty metres. When these reach the depth of one hundred metres below the sea, a gallery one kilometre long will be made in the chalk. If this is successful, and nothing indicates the impracticability of the project, the tunnel will be definitely commenced.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "The Government will not surrender Winslow until the supplemental treaty has been negotiated between Great Britain and the United States, embodying the principles of the act of 1870." The correspondent also says communications are now passing between London and Washington for that purpose. If the agreement is not reached by June 15, Winslow will be released.

At Epsom to-day the high level handicap race took place and was won by Cato: Sandford's Preakness, American representative, second, and Chancellor third. Distance, one mile and a half; number of starters, ten.

France.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

VERSAILLES, June 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the elections of Prince Napoleon and Count De Casabianca, Bonapartists, were confirmed without discussion. The University Education bill, restoring the right of granting degrees to the clergy, was taken up and an exciting debate ensued. Speeches were made by MM. De Cassagnac, De Castellane and De Larochefoucauld Bisaccia. Violent recriminations were indulged in, and much disorder prevailed.

Spain.

TROOPS DISBANDED.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch from Cadiz to the *Times* announces that another contingent of infantry and 6,000 cavalry have been disbanded. The Spanish fleet, with the exception of vessels in Biscayan waters, has been ordered to join the English naval forces in the Mediterranean.

### THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Grand Demonstration in Philadelphia—Ten Thousand Men in Line.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The weather to-day is perfect. The sun shines brilliantly, but it is cold and breezy. The streets are in excellent condition, and neither dust nor mud makes them unpleasant. The parade of the Knights Templar is the grand event of the day, and has proved a magnificent success. A more brilliant event has not occurred here in years, and probably a finer and more imposing demonstration of the kind has never been seen in this country. It is estimated that 10,000 Knights marched in line, and the procession was an hour and twenty minutes in passing a given point. Nearly every commandery was accompanied by a band of music, and many had in addition a drum corps.

The procession formed on Broad street, right resting on Chestnut. The time announced for starting was nine o'clock, and very shortly after that hour all was in readiness, and the column moved down Chestnut street to the music of bands and cheering of vast crowds of spectators. At the head of the line was Samuel B. Dick, Grand Captain General of Pennsylvania, with the following aides: Gen. John F. Hartranft, Hon. John Latta, Hon. William S. Stokeley, Charles W. Batchelor, John C. Hutchins, Jesse Orr, E. P. Kingsbury, George W. Bates, John W. Hays, Robert A. Packer, Grant Weidman, Thomas R. Patton, George V. Manee, Sullivan S. Child, James E. Stevenson, John L. Young, John J. Cheney, W. Mackey, Wm. W. Allen, Reuben Williamson, John Russell and Theodore L. Lockerman, with a number of special aids.

Then came the Marine Band of Washington, Washington Commandery No. 1, District of Columbia, E. G. Davis, E. C., ninety men, as escort to Hon. James H. Hopkins, M. E., Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, in a barouche drawn by four horses; Grand officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States: Vincent L. Bradford, Illinois, D. S. M.; John W. Simons, New York, G. T. E.; T. Shultz, Maryland, G. C. G.; C. Q. Woodruff, J. W., in carriages. The Grand officers of Pennsylvania followed, and after them various commanderies from all portions of the country. Noticeable in the line were the Pittsburgh Commandery, the Allegheny Commandery, the Tancred Commandery, of Pittsburgh. The marching done by the column was wonderfully good, and the evolutions performed during the march were loudly applauded by the crowds of spectators.

Among the distinguished officers in line were the following named, who as Past Grand Commanderies not otherwise represented: Grand Commandery of Indiana, G. Henry, Grand Junior Warden, and eleven Grand officers; Wilson Ryan, Grand Captain General of Kentucky; L. M. Openheimer, Grand Commander of Texas; James G. Blaine, Grand Generalissimo of Virginia, Grand Commandery of West Virginia, G. W. Patton, Grand Commander, W. S. Summers, Grand Recorder, and five Grand officers; H. Reinor and G. I. West, Diamond of the Desert Preceptors of South Africa, Robert Bell, Eminnent Commander, and W. T. Shaw, Glasgow, Scotland; William Gibson and James Mc-Gee, Belfast, Ireland.

From an early hour this morning the streets were crowded, and as the column moved along ropes were stretched along the sides of the streets constituting the route to keep the crowd on the sidewalks from encroaching on the column, and police were stationed on all streets along which the procession passed. After passing over the route, including Chestnut to Fifth, to Market, to Thirteenth, to Arch, to Broad, to Columbia avenue, back to the Masonic Temple, the Knights were reviewed by the officers of the Grand Encampment and dispersed. The installation of the officers of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania takes place this afternoon, and this evening a promenade concert is given at the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall were crowded to-night, upon the occasion of a grand reception and promenade concert given by the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania to visiting Sir Knights and their ladies. The halls were connected by a covered and carpeted bridge and handsomely illuminated. The address of welcome was delivered by Most Eminent Grand Master of the United States, Hon. James H. Hopkins, at the close of which the promenade commenced. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1876.

The Sir Knights have had matters pretty much after their own way for two days past, and the great day of parade is yet to come. Streams from a thousand instruments pervade the city, brilliant regalia and nodding plumes meet you at every corner, and the unusually bright throng mingles with the ordinary colors of everyday life in unwonted profusion.

The sober hues and characteristics imparted by William Penn are entirely obliterated, and Philadelphia can no longer be recognized as the "Quaker City." The drab bonnet and plain garb of the women, and the broad brim and plain cut coat of the men are almost as much objects of curiosity as the Oriental dress of the Asiatics. The Knights Templar are an extraordinary body of men. Their organization and objects are peculiar. The ancient purposes of the order have passed almost from memory, but there remains some glimmer of the past, with its lofty aims and daring deeds, to fascinate the ordinary mind and draw it within the reach of its organization. It gratifies the desire of some for outward display, and there is enough of my story to excite the interest of others, whilst a film of charity and good objects gives sufficient character to retain those who have once unraveled its mysteries. The physical appearance of the men and their personal character are what the world knows to judge them by, and by those standards they are good. We have no organizations, open or secret, composed of men of better appearance, or of more correct outward deportment; but they no longer govern even a fragment of the world, and the true knights are armed with hammers instead of swords, with paper caps instead of helmets; nature has furnished them with a protection to their heads in place of gauntlets and the sheep skin apron is of real instead of emblematic use. The Knights of Labor, embracing a common brotherhood from all parts of the world, their temple open to the world, of itself the glory of man's achievements in the world, is in yonder park, whilst the temple of the, whose chief object is to commemorate the past and whose doors are closed except to the chosen few, is in the heart of the city between the rivers. Its purposes may be good, but in the strong light of the contrast, the Knights of Labor will bear away the palm. The best that can be said of one organization is, that it does no harm; of the other, its results are before you, enriching and making glad the world. To descend from the clouds of speculation to facts, the display of the Knights Templar has completely dumbfounded and astonished the foreigners in our midst, our cousins from Great Britain as well as other Europeans, and all from other nations, and they do not now know what it means. An intelligent Englishman remarked to-day that he supposed that such parades had no existence here, and he was astonished when he heard from what class of citizens they are mainly drawn. It is difficult to explain to a stranger the nature and purposes of the organization; you can only say that they exist, and the existence is one of the indisputable mysteries of human nature, for which it is difficult to account. Foreigners are learning many lessons from us, and the good to be drawn from the Exposition is not all under cover at the Park; even Free Masonry and knight errantry as it exists here may teach our foreign brethren that a powerful secret organization can exist in this country without any political significance. Its machinery was not used during the late rebellion to further the designs of either side. It frequently served to ameliorate the austerities of war, by a kindly recognition between the brethren opposed to each other, in cases of prisoners of war.

To-morrow's parade to-morrow bids fair to be one of the finest displays ever witnessed.

The attendance at the grounds of the Exposition to-day was large, but much less than yesterday. The interest continues to increase, and new objects of interest are developed every day. The single rail railway is in operation, and a further notice will soon be given.

John D. Scully, Esq., and Mr. Riddle, who had attended the meeting of bankers, were at the Exposition, together with many familiar faces from the Smoky City.

CENTURION.

### Whisky Frauds.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Wm. D. Hughes, ex-Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn, and Daniel Gillen and Samuel Giberson, Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, are to be prosecuted, the *Herald* says, for permitting an illicit still owned by Christian Stein to be operated. Stein accuses them of receiving from him during two years $500 weekly as the price of their silence.

### Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Mississippi Investigation.

### Dom Pedro in the Senate

### Tactics of Defense in Belknap's Case.

### A FIGHT FOR PROCRASTINATION.

### Is Mr. Blaine Guilty of Contempt?

### His Explanation About the Letters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1876.

The Mississippi Investigation.

The Mississippi Investigation Committee has had two meetings this week, but no testimony of particular interest has been taken. The committee is now considering what time it will be expedient to leave for Mississippi to continue the investigation. The Democratic members of the committee are very much opposed to going, and are throwing all possible obstacles in the way. The Republican members would like to start next week, but it is possible that the impeachment proceedings may interfere to prevent.

Dom Pedro and the Brazilian Minister were among the first of the spectators in the galleries of the Senate to-day to witness the impeachment proceedings. The President of the Senate invited Dom Pedro to take a seat on the floor, but he declined. Several Senators went up to the gallery to see him, but though he treated them courteously, he showed very evidently by his manner that he did not wish to be the object of any special attention.

The Tactics of the Defense

in the Belknap case were sufficiently developed to-day to show that every technicality will be resorted to in order to delay and procrastinate. If the Senate does not put a check to this with a firm hand, General Belknap's assertion that he would keep the Senate here three months will be practically verified.

Is Mr. Blaine Guilty of Contempt?

The question is discussed in Congressional circles to-night whether Mr. Blaine is not liable to be punished for contempt, if he persits in his refusal to deliver up the letters he obtained from Mulligan. The latter was a witness summoned by order of the House, and he says these letters were necessary to confirm his testimony. It is, therefore, contended that the committee was wonderfully good, and the evolutions performed during the march were loudly applauded by the crowds of spectators.

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spoken with him. After adjournment I called on the three gentlemen, Atkins, Fisher and Mulligan, at the Riggs House, and in the parlor of Atkins I had some conversation with Mulligan who had left the room, not I. I wanted to satisfy myself with respect to a specific letter. Fifteen letters make rather a voluminous correspondence to remember all about. I went and told him I should like to see a specific letter, and he handed me the package.

The Chairman—When you got the letters the second time, it was your intention to return them to Mulligan? Blaine—Yes.

The Chairman—You changed your intention upon his declaration that if his veracity were assailed, he would publish the letters? Blaine—Yes, that he should attack me if anybody else attacked him.

The Chairman—I ask at your hands the production of these letters for the perusal of the committee, and not for publication, that the committee may see for themselves whether they bear upon the question. Blaine—In private?

The Chairman—No, sir, with no privacy; but I certainly will not make them public unless they bear on the question.

Mr. Blaine—I will take a decision to consult my counsel in regard to it.

The Chairman—You decline then to produce them?

Mr. Blaine—For the present I decline.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Blaine to produce the memorandum made by Mulligan containing a summary of the letters. Mr. Blaine replied that if Mulligan had no right to the letters, he had no right to the memorandum. If he had no right to a private letter, he had no right to a copy of it.

Mr. Lawrence—You have said that certain statements of Mulligan were fancy. Mr. Blaine—Yes; I will explain that the conversation was a long one; I have known Mulligan a long time, and we have had a good deal of conversation at various times. On this occasion we got to talking about public matters, and he spoke of the miseries of public life, and said he did not see how any body could be induced to enter it. He spoke at the same time about going abroad to visit his friends. I said, "I wonder you have not got tired of the humdrum of the counting-room," and I jokingly remarked whether he would not have liked to go abroad in some official capacity. As Mulligan has previously been active and accomplished, and it will be too late for me to interpose any objection then." In other words, the very test of their admissibility will be when it is too late. I protest against—the use of entirely private letters which have no relevancy whatever to the case in hand. I took that ground, and on that ground I stand now. I justify myself for not returning the letters. It was he that was in unlawful possession of those letters. He had no right to those letters. I took that ground most distinctly, that there are but two men that can possess a rightful interest in a private correspondence—the writer and the person written to, and by virtue of Rule 1 since Nov. 1 I shall produce the letter with great freedom on which Mulligan has based his testimony that I acknowledged having received the $64,000, and I shall show you it has no relation to that subject.

By Mr. Frye—Q.—Do not some of those letters relate to matters transacting long before you became a member of Congress? A.—Yes, long before I became a member of Congress for the first time.

The Chairman—As I understand you, and as I especially understand from Mulligan, you had possession of those letters on two occasions? Blaine—Yes.

The Chairman—On the first occasion you promised to return them? Blaine—It did not assume so formal a shape as a promise. I thought he exhibited a little hesitancy in handing the letters to me, and I said to him, "You don't think I would keep them, do you?" It was rather an interjectional remark. I do not know whether Fisher or Atkins were in the room when I first got them, but both of them came in while I was reading and looking over the letters. I handed them back to Mulligan.

The Chairman—Why did you have a second interview in Mulligan's room in the absence of these two gentlemen? Blaine—It was Mulligan who had left the room, not I. I wanted to satisfy myself with respect to a specific letter. Fifteen letters make rather a voluminous correspondence to remember all about. I went and told him I should like to see a specific letter, and he handed me the package.

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Mr. Lawrence—You have said that certain statements of Mulligan were fancy. Mr. Blaine—Yes; I will explain that the conversation was a long one; I have known Mulligan a long time, and we have had a good deal of conversation at various times. On this occasion we got to talking about public matters, and he spoke of the miseries of public life, and said he did not see how any body could be induced to enter it. He spoke at the same time about going abroad to visit his friends. I said, "I wonder you have not got tired of the humdrum of the counting-room," and I jokingly remarked whether he would not have liked to go abroad in some official capacity. As Mulligan has previously been active and accomplished, and it will be too late for me to interpose any objection then." In other words, the very test of their admissibility will be when it is too late. I protest against—the use of entirely private letters which have no relevancy whatever to the case in hand. I took that ground, and on that ground I stand now. I justify myself for not returning the letters. It was he that was in unlawful possession of those letters. He had no right to those letters. I took that ground most distinctly, that there are but two men that can possess a rightful interest in a private correspondence—the writer and the person written to, and by virtue of Rule 1 since Nov. 1 I shall produce the letter with great freedom on which Mulligan has based his testimony that I acknowledged having received the $64,000, and I shall show you it has no relation to that subject.

By Mr. Frye—Q.—Do not some of those letters relate to matters transacting long before you became a member of Congress? A.—Yes, long before I became a member of Congress for the first time.

The Chairman—As I understand you, and as I especially understand from Mulligan, you had possession of those letters on two occasions? Blaine—Yes.

The Chairman—On the first occasion you promised to return them? Blaine—It did not assume so formal a shape as a promise. I thought he exhibited a little hesitancy in handing the letters to me, and I said to him, "You don't think I would keep them, do you?" It was rather an interjectional remark. I do not know whether Fisher or Atkins were in the room when I first got them, but both of them came in while I was reading and looking over the letters. I handed them back to Mulligan.

The Chairman—Why did you have a second interview in Mulligan's room in the absence of these two gentlemen? Blaine—It was Mulligan who had left the room, not I. I wanted to satisfy myself with respect to a specific letter. Fifteen letters make rather a voluminous correspondence to remember all about. I went and told him I should like to see a specific letter, and he handed me the package.

The Chairman—When you got the letters the second time, it was your intention to return them to Mulligan? Blaine—Yes.

The Chairman—You changed your intention upon his declaration that if his veracity were assailed, he would publish the letters? Blaine—Yes, that he should attack me if anybody else attacked him.

The Chairman—I ask at your hands the production of these letters for the perusal of the committee, and not for publication, that the committee may see for themselves whether they bear upon the question. Blaine—In private?

The Chairman—No, sir, with no privacy; but I certainly will not make them public unless they bear on the question.

Mr. Blaine—I will take a decision to consult my counsel in regard to it.

The Chairman—You decline then to produce them?

Mr. Blaine—For the present I decline.

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## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

### Official Statement for April.

### Decrease During Month $4,617,515.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is an abstract of the official debt statement for May:

| | |
|---|---|
| Six per cent. bonds | $981,999,650 |
| Five per cent. bonds | 716,011,800 |
| Total coin bonds | $1,695,041,450 |
| Lawful money debt | 14,003,030 |
| Matured debt | 5,159,059 |
| Legal tenders | $370,161,705 |
| Certificates of deposit | 34,385,000 |
| Fractional currency | 37,339,474 |
| Coi certificates | 25,714,800 |
| Total without interest | $ 467,650,979 |
| Total debt | 2,181,827,459 |
| Total interest | 31,788,757 |
| Total debt and interest | $2,213,616,21 |
| Cash in Treasury—coin | $ 65,024,766 |
| Cash in Treasury—currency | 9,285,708 |
| Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit | 34,385,000 |
| Total in Treasury | $ 110,295,474 |
| Debt less cash in Treasury | $2,103,320,742 |
| Decrease of debt during May | $ 4,617,519 |
| Decrease since June 30, 1875 | 25,367,983 |
| Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding | $ 64,623,512 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 1,615,587 |
| Interest paid by United States | 30,141,515 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails | 685,249 |
| Balance of interest paid by United States | 29,290,163 |

### THE INDIANS.

Massacre of Forty-Nine Men of a Party From Cincinnati—Their Bodies Horribly Mutilated—Indians Operating South of the Agencies.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., last evening, gives the following particulars of the massacre, by Indians, of a large portion of Captain Stone's company of Cincinnatians, *en route* for the Black Hills. Part of the expedition was passing through the sand hills, about fifty miles from Red Cloud Agency; the day was warm and the road heavy, through deep sand. The men had deposited coats and weapons in wagons, and were straggling nearly behind, when the Indians rushed down and cut them off from the train. The massacre followed with but little resistance. The Indians numbered several hundred. The leaders, Stone and James Wood, were among the first to fall. As far as ascertained, the names of the killed are as follows: Stone, Armstrong, Kelley, Huddlestone, West, Walitsky, Barr, Leboyteaux, Bauer, Wunck, Oldwage, Shattenger, Latts, Krunch, Mozeante, Caddle, McKeag, Leancer and two strangers.

The bearer of the report declares that not a single one of the party of forty-nine escaped. Forty-nine bodies, horribly cut and mutilated, were taken into North Loup Fort. It stated that nearly all the Indians have left the agencies, and are on the warpath.

OMAHA, June 1.—The following dispatch was received from the proprietor of the Sydney and Black Hills Stage Line: "My stage driver reports he left Sidney on Sunday morning with passengers and mail, and came on foot to the Platte. His horse was killed under him. The Indians got the mail and saddle. This gives evidence that the Indians are operating south of the agencies, but to what extent and in what numbers is unknown."

### Y. M. C. A.

Session of the International Executive Commitee at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The second day's proceedings in the conference of the International Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association was marked by increased attendance. The topic, "Work of the General Secretary," was discussed by Mr. McBurney, of New York. The topic, "What is the most effective means of reaching young men?" was discussed by Mr. Schuyler, of Cincinnati, Messrs. Cree, of Philadelphia, and Whittle, of Chicago. The topic, "Is it desirable and feasible to have a uniform subject for Bible readings?" was then considered. In the afternoon Mr. Moore, of Somerville, discussed the subject, "How to secure the co-operation of the evangelical ministry more thoroughly in our work." Mr. Cree gave a gratifying account of the work in the South and Southwest, and of the assistance given by ministers and laymen there. Mr. Moore, of New York, reported the work done among railroad men, Germans and colored young men South. Mr. McBurney, of New York, opened the discussion on the subject of the relation of the International Committee to the State work, and stated that the committee had grown in number from six to nine. Since then, Mr. Moody represented the need of trained secretaries for this work—men educated in schools and practically efficient. Mr. McCormack made a brief address, and after some general talk Mr. Moody closed the meeting with prayer.

### RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Agreement Broken Already.

NEW YORK, June 1.—To-morrow the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to meet the reductions made in Boston, will reduce its rates on west bound freight from New York to Chicago to 25c and 20c per 100 pounds respectively on fourth and special classes, freight on other classes remaining the same. Other

# The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* is credibly informed that Speaker KERR has been in the pay of the British Free Trade League.

ON GENERAL principles it would seem obvious that Republicans don't want to nominate men for public office whom the Democracy do want.

THE Republican primary elections in Allegheny county will be held to-morrow. No man can safely or justly neglect the personal performance of his individual political duty.

IS IS a very suggestive fact that wherever the Democratic party has triumphed at the South, there is practical intolerance, practical denial of personal liberty, practical denial of popular education, and persistent effort to revive old systems under new forms.

THE re-establishment of fraternal relations between the Presbyterian Church North and South brings both of these long-separated sections of that church to the same platform, and it is to be hoped the step may prove alike the beginning of a cordial feeling of respect and affection which shall be deeper, firmer, more widespread than ever before, and of a more successful effort on the part of the Presbyterian Church in the United States than has ever been witnessed in the past.

BLANTON DUNCAN, of Kentucky, who invented CHARLES O'CONOR as a Presidential candidate, has written a long letter on the political situation, in which he strongly urges the nomination of General HANCOCK, though quite ready to support BAYARD, HENDRICKS, JOEL PARKER, ENGLISH, or his own invention. As for TILDEN, he doesn't believe that "the future of the country is tied to his coat tail," and gives him the snub direct.

ENGLISH manufacturers are at length beginning to reap the natural harvest of their free trade principles. A recent issue of the London *Times* says:

"As illustrating the keenness of foreign competition in the hardware trades, it may be mentioned that a depot has been opened at Birmingham for the exclusive sale of French hardwares, manufactured from Sheffield steel, which are offered at prices from twenty to thirty per cent. below those of English manufacture."

THE National Prohibition Convention which recently met at Cleveland performed one wise act. It pledged itself toward encouraging suffrage for women as being in favor of good morals. One thing is certain; that most of those who favor the enfranchisement of women are of the most intelligent and deep thinking classes of people. The movement is *not* put on any ground of antagonism against men, as is often thought, *but* is designed to make the political interests and work of men and women identical. There are two tendencies of thought now in this country; one is retrogressive, and its adherents say there is too much voting already, while the other party is hopeful that reforms may be brought about which will make a grander country of this than any other. The women probably see that the ballot is of itself a slight thing, only a symbol of what is to be gained through it, their wish being not to press into a crowd, but the establishment in our national life of the principle of impartial liberty, guarded by impartial law.

THE New York *Times* gives some interesting particulars concerning an expedition now being fitted out, in which a number of famous polar sea investigators will participate, which seems destined to open up a new branch of commerce between that part of the world and the temperate zone. During the search of the "Tigress" for the ill-fated "Polaris," over a year ago, rich veins of almost pure graphite were discovered in Cumberland Inlet. On the return to St. John's, Lieutenant W. A. MINTZER, United States Naval Engineer, chartered a small steamer, and went back and continued his mineral survey. He found large beds of graphite and mica, but owing to the lateness of the season was unable to bring any away. A vessel is now being fitted up at New London, Connecticut, and will sail next Monday under MINTZER'S command, and under Government auspices, to get a cargo of these minerals and make further collections of Arctic flora and fauna for the Smithsonian Institute. Several Arctic voyagers of long experience will accompany the expedition.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a *decision to the effect* that *State laws discriminating* in favor of goods, wares and merchandise which are the growth, product or manufacture of the State, against those which are the growth, product or manufacture of other States or countries upon which their sale can be made by travelling dealers, are in conflict with the power vested in Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. This power is vested in Congress to insure uniformity of commercial regulation against discriminating State legislation. It covers property which is transported as an article of commerce from foreign countries or among the States from hostile or interfering State legislation until it has mingled with and become a part of the general property of the country, and protects it even after it has entered a State from any burdens imposed by reason of its foreign origin. The inaction of Congress in prescribing rules to govern inter-State commerce is equivalent to a declaration that such commerce shall be free from any restrictions. The decision is of general importance.

HENDRICKS seems to have at length waked up to the facts of the political situation, but he seems to be powerless to do more than grumble. He has written a mournful letter to prominent Democrats at St. Louis, saying that a system of open bribery is being pursued to secure his defeat; but his appeals for sympathy seem to do him no good against TILDEN'S appeals to the pockets of his adherents. His supporters also charge that it is a matter of record in Louisville that TILDEN'S friends loaned money to the *Courier-Journal* at four per cent. It is given out that "Soapy Sam" will be in St. Louis on the 17th of June attended by a large crowd of backers, and that all delegates wishing to be interviewed on the subject of Presidential preferences can see and be seen then. There is no mistaking TILDEN'S tactics. He has determined to win and is willing to pay for it. It is openly said, as a reason for his nomination, that he will spend $1,000,000 to be elected, but it would probably be more correct to say that he will spend $1,000,000 to be nominated, trusting afterward to be elected without cost, as a reformer and opponent of corruption in politics.

A NEW question seems to have arisen in the BELKNAP impeachment case, indicating that the point respecting the relation of the jurisdiction question to that of conviction may after all be an important element in the case. It transpires that, after the adoption of THURMAN'S resolution asserting jurisdiction, Senator CHRISTIANCY offered a resolution which declared in substance that as more than one-third of the Senate had voted against jurisdiction, and as conviction involved both the law and the fact, it was apparent that a conviction could not be had, and it was therefore inexpedient to proceed with the trial. There was a spirited discussion on this resolution, and it was finally withdrawn; but another warm debate sprang up on a motion to keep THURMAN'S third resolution open until yesterday, in order to hear arguments from counsel on the question whether the vote on the jurisdiction question is not practically an acquittal of BELKNAP. This was voted down, but it is intimated by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* that the minds of many Senators who voted against jurisdiction is such as to afford good ground for belief that they will also vote against conviction.

THERE appears to be considerable rivalry and jealousy among some of the Centennial commissioners. When the proposition was first mooted it was feared that the Southern States would not give it a cordial support, and when it was finally decided to select Philadelphia as the site of the Exhibition, several States seemed to lose a large portion of their interest in the matter, and our own Commonwealth found that, in order to prevent the project from dying a premature death, she must shoulder the bulk of the bill. Owing to her liberality the Exhibition has become a reality; without her aid and the untiring zeal of her people it would have died a dozen times over. A majority of the Southern States have not contributed a ...nd the Empire State of New York, ...h and patriotic zeal, did ... and described varieties.

The States contributing their money to the enterprise, very naturally demand credit therefor, and claim the preference in the matter of direction and management. On the other hand the States making material contribution claim that it is a national celebration of a century of national unity and independence, and that they should have equal recognition. Had the Government assumed the management of the affair at the start, instead of leaving it optional with the States and then stamping it as a national affair, there would have been no difficulty.

## THE FAST TRAIN.

The running of a passenger train from New York to San Francisco, in three and a half days, will, if successfully accomplished, prove one of the most important events in the history of railroading in the United States. The attempt now being made is in furtherance of a private enterprise; but when it is demonstrated that passengers and mail matter can be transported across the continent in half the time now required, the railroads interested will not let the opportunity slip to take another stride forward in the direction of rapid transit, and make the round trip, weekly, between the two points named. Those of a nervous organization are disposed to shudder at the thought of being jerked through space at such a rapid rate, and conjure up visions of frightful wrecks and collisions; but, really, the time gained is not so much in the increased rate of speed, as in the long runs, or avoidance of stops. The average rate of speed, for instance, made yesterday, between New York and Altoona, a distance of three hundred and twenty-seven miles, was only forty six miles per hour. At times, when passing through populous communities, the speed was as low as twenty-five miles an hour, but only for a few minutes. The fastest running made at any time was sixty-two miles an hour. To be sure, this is fast running, compared with the time made on most of our railways, and even on the best of them, a few years ago. Quite as high a speed is attained, however, on all first-class roads, in the running of the through passenger trains, east and west; but time is lost in the many stops required by the schedules, and this can only be economized by long runs, such as are now being made on this experimental trip. It will be observed, therefore, that there is not much occasion for shuddering, in contemplating a trip of this kind. The risk is scarcely any greater, distance considered, than that incurred by a run between this city and Chicago or Philadelphia. The essential factors in increased speed are, steel rails, solid roadbeds, staunch machinery and good management. The application of steel for iron rails, the operation of trains by means of block signals regulated by telegraph, the improved appliances for breaking, the increased strength and durability of the locomotives and cars, and the modern method of taking supplies of water while under full speed, are all important elements in the trans-continental schedule. That the American continent should be traversed in half a week is amazing. But there are those living who have seen the Conestoga wagon superseded by the canal, and the canal give way to the iron track. The last century has been so prolific in marvels, in the way of rapid transit, that it is not wise to attempt to fix a limit at which the people of this or the next generation may travel. The whole country will be rejoiced to hear of the successful accomplishment of this feat, which will have an important bearing upon the commercial and other interests of the country. Pennsylvania will be specially gratified, as the enterprise will greatly redound to the credit of the managers of our great railway combination.

THE new awakening of religious life that has been so marked of late in this country, seems also to have shown itself in various forms throughout Europe, and to enter largely into the current thought and history of the time. Comparatively little attention, however, has been given by the press on this side of the water to what is called the "culture conflict" in France and Germany, and to the relations between the new social science and social agitations and the Christian religion. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* describes the present attitude of the higher philosophic thinkers of France and their brave and powerful opposition to the new materialism. He also mentions several interesting new books which show the same tendency in medical men who combine science and literature with moral and religious convictions. Prominent among these is Dr. E. BOUCHUT, whose work on "Life and its Attributes in their Relations with Philosophy and Medicine" is an able and interesting statement of the facts and the arguments in behalf of the origin of life in a distinct vital principle or cause beyond material agencies, or in a spiritual power that works upon the material elements instead of coming from them. Such books are not only important in themselves, but also as signs of the times, and they probably indicate a certain seriousness in the thought of French scholars at this day that cannot but tell upon the society and Government of the nation. Protestantism, which has been so strongly suppressed for centuries there, may reappear in new forms, and the present wholesome opposition of the Republic to the usurpations of the Ultramontane clergy, and to their disposition to lord it over the civil power and to crush out its popular will, cannot fail to have new constancy and force by alliance with the moral and religious convictions that have been the safeguard and strength of modern liberty. In Germany the new national life seems to be frequently in conflict not only with the claims of the Vatican, but with the Christianity of the historical German Protestantism. A series of popular tracts are to be issued at Frankfort by prominent champions of the Protestant Church, intended to treat the leading questions of Christian life in a popular way, and apparently to carry the war into the enemy's country.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* furnishes an interesting revelation concerning the true inwardness of Speaker KERR'S character, by reciting the manner of his entrance into Indiana politics. It appears that in 1860, General BENJAMIN HARRISON, then a rising lawyer, and now one of the ablest men in that State, was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court. Shortly after the breaking out of war in 1861, Mr. HARRISON enlisted in the army and went with his regiment to the field. At that time he was in very moderate circumstances. In order to secure his tenure of office and make him feel easy, two of his professional friends agreed to get out the court reports and give him the profits. They felt that this was a service to him and to the country as well. In January, 1862, when the Democratic State Convention met, Mr. KERR went before it as an applicant for the reportership, claiming that General HARRISON had vacated the office by enlisting in the army. Many fair minded Democrats were of an opposite opinion, but the convention nominated him and he became the party candidate. The Republicans made no nomination for the office, holding that there was no vacancy by reason of General HARRISON'S enlistment. The Democrats voted for KERR. After the election the latter sued in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the delivery of the opinions to him. The writ was issued by Democratic, issued the writ, and thus KERR became reporter, actually stealing the office, and crowding General HARRISON out of it by a flagrant and unpatriotic trick. In 1864 the latter was renominated by the Republicans, and re-elected by some twenty-five thousand majority. Still it is only fair, in connection with the charges of corruption under which Speaker KERR now rests, to recall the fact that this is the first time his personal integrity has been called in question.

The "lien law" of Indiana works sometimes very queerly, and is causing a good deal of dissatisfaction in that State. A few days ago a woman bargained with a man to paint her house, and after the work was done paid him in full. Since then the dealer who sold the man his paints has brought suit against the woman for his debt, and will probably have his claim allowed.

An innovation in practice, rather startling to lawyers, was lately introduced by United States Judge Gresham, in a case brought before him at Indianapolis, which he declared he would not hear, saying it must be compromised. The astonished attorneys hesitating to accept the suggestion, the Judge took the litigants one side, and in a few minutes had the case settled.

The Centennial rhododendrons are one of the most interesting features of the Philadelphia exhibition. There are over 1,500 plants, embracing fifty-two distinct

## OUR NAVIGATION INTERESTS.

Senator Conkling's Persistent Opposition Thereto—The Report of the Executive Committee of 1875.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

All who are conversant with river and ocean navigation, are fully aware that the most persistent efforts have been made, for several years, to have such National legislation as would protect and promote these great commercial interests. Congress has been urged, from time to time, by the necessary legislation, to relieve steam vessels from the heavy burdens imposed upon them by a set of rapacious patentees, whose worthless contrivances have crippled these important industries, and multiplied disasters to life and property without number. The "National Board of Steam Navigation," in asking Congress for legislation, at its session, held in Louisville, Ky., 1871, defined the object to be:

1st. Better safeguards for life and property.

2d. Fixed and permanent rules of navigation.

3d. Relief from the exactions of patent-right venders.

4th. Protection from undue liability.

To these just and wise provisions Senator Conkling was a persistent opponent. But the history of his unjust opposition is best told by the report of the Executive Committee, read at the annual session of the board, held in the city of New York, September, 1875, which report is somewhat lengthy for your columns, but, in view of the interest which the COMMERCIAL has always taken in river matters, and the importance of the subject, I ask you to publish it. The committee is composed of gentlemen of high character and unimpeachable integrity. A careful reading of this report will satisfy the most zealous partisan that the nomination of Mr. Conkling would be most unfortunate, as his election will be most earnestly resisted by the steamboat interests of the country.

JOHN F. DRAVO.

REPORT.

*To the National Board of Steam Navigation:*

The Executive Committee of your board, appointed at Buffalo, in September of last year, met in the city of New York on the 4th of October following, with a full attendance, and organized by the election of Thomas Sinerlock as Chairman and W. L. James as Secretary.

After some discussion on matters connected with the duty with which the Executive Committee was more directly charged; that is, "to secure, if possible, the passage by the Senate of the United States, of the 'Steamboat bill,' as passed by the House at the preceding session," and the appointment of an "Auxiliary committee," to co-operate with us, an adjournment was had to Washington on the 7th of December ensuing.

On the 8th of December we met at Washington, with six members present, and, awaiting the arrival of other members, compared the bill as passed by the House, with that printed for the use of the Senate. In the examination, errors were discovered, by reason of which it was necessary to have the bill sent from the Senate to the House for the correction of clerical errors, which was finally accomplished, and the bill returned to the Senate, and, on motion of Senator Scott, placed again on the calendar of the Senate on the 14th of the same month.

During this time many of the Senators were seen, and efforts made to bring on speedy action; and the President of your board addressed Senator Chandler, who had the bill in charge, urging that the bill be called up, or that notice be given that it will be called up on a fixed and early day. Other members of the committee had come in and participated.

On the 16th, Senator Chandler gave notice that he would bring up the bill the next day.

It will be remembered that it had been reported to the Senate by its Committee on Commerce at the previous session precisely as it had passed the House.

The bill did come up, after some opposition from Senator Conkling, and forty-two sections of it were read, when the Senate adjourned, and on the next day the reading of it was completed, when, at the request of Senator Boutwell, further action was postponed until the following Tuesday. This was agreed to, upon his statement that he had applied for and expected information from the Treasury Department as to the details of the bill. (See *Congression al Record*, Dec. 18, 1874.)

Nothing further could be done prior to the recess of Congress for the holidays; and other matters of public interest having been brought up in the Senate after the holidays, no movement could be made until late in January, 1875. Daily efforts were made, and, on the 4th of February, Senators Chandler and Sherman gave notice to call up the bill the next day, at the close of the morning hour. On that day the Senate adjourned before the close of the morning hour, on the announcement of the death of Senator Buckingham. The day following, the bill came up and went through some misunderstanding, the remainder of the bill after the 42d section was again read. Senator Boutwell desired some statement from some officer of the Government, who, from his position, is bound to have an opinion upon the expediency of the measure," and Senator Chandler stated that Senator Scott had written from the Supervising Inspector General to the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a recommendation for the passage of the bill. Senator Scott presented the letter of the Supervising Inspector General which was read in the Senate, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GEN.,
ESQ., January 27, 1875.

SIR—Agreeable to the request contained in a communication addressed to the Department by Hon. John Scott, United States Senate, under date of the 16th inst., and referred to this office for an opinion, in general terms, as to the respective merits of the proposed bill to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relating to the safety of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes, now pending in the United States Senate, as compared with the present law, I have the honor to report that I have examined the provisions of the proposed bill as fully as the time afforded would permit, and consider it in many respects better adapted to secure the objects of such enactments than the provisions of the present law. Its requirements are, in many instances, much more practical and comprehensive, and better adapted to meet existing necessities, while they afford every reasonable protection to life and property against the dangers incident to steam navigation. The bill in question is founded on the act of February 28, 1871, about thirty sections of the said act having been incorporated in the proposed bill without alteration, and many are retained with slight amendment. All the features of the present law which have proved to be practically valuable appear to have been retained in the proposed bill, and many have been added, the value of which, in the light of past experience, cannot be doubted. Some of the provisions of the present law which are worthless or pernicious have been omitted. The several provisions of the bill which relate to the prevention and extinguishment of fire, the construction and management of vessels, and the saving of life in the case of necessary abandonment, and the appurtenances required to be attached to steam boilers, to secure their safety and facilitate their proper management, I consider both reasonable and sufficient. The provisions of the bill relative to the stamping of boiler plates and the required guarantee of quality and strength by the manufacturer, are a great improvement on the provisions of the present law, and will result in the production and use of a superior quality of boiler plates, quite sufficient to compensate for the proposed increase of working steam pressure allowable on boilers made of iron or steel plates manufactured under the provisions of this bill.

Very respectfully,

WM. BURNETT,
Supervising Inspector General.
Hon. B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Boutwell thereupon, without referring to this letter, proceeded at length to discuss portions of the bill; was replied to by Senator Thurman, and a running debate, participated in also by Senators Conkling, Chandler, Scott, Cameron, Morton and Sherman, occupied the time of the Senate until an executive session was ordered.

In the course of the debate, Senator Conkling made this extraordinary statement: "I have, in public and in private, often asked others to inform me of the evils fairly to be complained of in the existing law, and I affirm that, to the moment I have been unable to gather, in committee or in the Senate, or elsewhere, anything but general declamation, with now and then a vague allusion to the present law, which, on examination, could not, he found, be sustained by any of its provisions. Never have I heard anything else, except in respect of ice navigation, and boats towing coal barges on a Western river."

In answer to this, we have to say, and are prepared to established by others, that the fact is, Senator Conkling, from the first consideration of the bill in the Senate, in April, 1872, down to the time he made this declaration, had opposed us with the bitterness of personal hostility; that he had positively refused to hear your committee, or any of its members, on the subject; that he seemed to studiously avoid attendance at any meeting of his committee when your committee were permitted to be present to explain the provisions of your amendments and the reasons therefor.

He followed this declaration with another which is quoted as a specimen of Senatorial dignity:

MR. PRESIDENT—I understand the act to which I have referred, because a question which seems to challenge this bill. I understand the numbers and persistence of the lobby which comes here to the Senate chamber, and sits here, to superintend and oversee this proceeding. I understand the forces which hires and governs a newspaper to pour out upon the members of the Senate gross and false abuse, because they are in pause in rash legislation on this subject. I do not speak in ignorance of the fact that this measure has but one parallel within my observation during fourteen years of Congressional service, in the pertinacity with which it has been pushed upon Congress, or in the bold and assuming lobby which engineers it—a paid lobby, which seems to bestow little effort on presenting the facts needed to support the seventy-three sections we are asked to accept in lump.

Those members of your committee had not only been invited but urged by Senators to occupy seats on the floor of the Senate while the bill was being discussed, in order to give explanations, if any were needed, and the Vice President had given orders for their admission.

Senator Conkling must have known that we had been invited, but he availed himself of his position as a Senator to assail us personally where we could not reply.

You, gentlemen of the National Board, can speak as to the truth or falsehood of his statement as to the hiring and governing a newspaper, and as to your committee being a "paid lobby," but the public may not know, and, for ourselves, we desire to say that both assertions are in every sense of the word false.

And we give another quotation from the same remarks:

Some time ago a vessel went down in Long Island sound, and the journal to which I have referred published that every life there lost was chargable to me, because I had opposed the "Steamboat bill;" and what think you was the reason given? Because on the lost vessel there was not one state-room door with a parliamentary hinge. Not deeming myself an adept in a matter so occult, I applied to an expert, and after rummaging the pages of the "Steamboat bill," he told me there was nothing there about a parliamentary hinge upon a state-room door; and yet it was published that was to meet the sheeted ghosts of those who found a watery grave because there were no parliamentary hinges and because I had opposed the "Steamboat bill."

Had the expert or the Senator read section 53 of the bill he would have found Parliament (not parliamentary) hinges provided for.

Senator Chandler, on the 8th of February, called the bill up in regular order, and Mr. Conkling again opposed its consideration, and spoke at length against it. He tried, by sharp practice, to work another question in before it; but, defeated in this, he offered amendments to the first two sections, consuming all the time possible, with the evident intention of wearying the Senate. In each of these propositions he was defeated by a very large majority. But he had accomplished his purpose, and as he had in open Senate said that the bill should not pass, if he could prevent it, and a proposition to adjourn having been made, the bill was laid aside.

Reference is made to the *Congressional Record* of the 9th of February, and all should read the proceedings so as to judge for themselves of the animus of the New York Senator.

The next day the bill was called up by Senator Thurman, but without considering it, the Senate adjourned in respect to the funeral of Senator Buckingham.

We were advised that Senator Conkling had made a proposition to our friends in the Senate to refer the bill back to the Committee on Commerce, pledging himself that he would make all his opposition in the committee; that he would attend its meetings; that the bill should be reported back to the Senate on the 15th, or, at least, the 15th, and that he would occupy but little time in debate in the Senate.

This proposition was accepted, and Senator Chandler made the motion to refer, stating the previous course of the committee in respect to the bill and the promises of Senator Conkling. And Mr. Conkling seconded the motion, indulging in some rather sharp remarks, which were responded to with equal sharpness by Mr. Chandler, and the reference was made.

Presuming that we would be invited to go before the Senate committee, and give such explanations as might be asked for, but, having received no invitation, the President of your board addressed the chairman of that committee on the 10th of February, asking that we might be heard, and was informed verbally by the chairman that some of the members of the committee were opposed to hearing from us on the subject, but possibly might consent. All that day we remained in attendance near the door of the committee room, but were not given an audience. We had the honor, however, of responding to a request of that committee to loan to it the report of the Board of Supervising Inspectors for the years 1873 and 1874, and it afforded us pleasure to have the privilege of furnishing even that much information.

The next day we again awaited in the corridor of the Senate chamber the meeting of its committee, and sent a verbal notice that we were ready to give our reasons for the legislation asked for. We were not permitted to be present, but again were called upon to furnish the proceedings of the Supervising Board, since its organization under the present law, which we did.

On the 15th, Senator Chandler reported the bill as amended by the committee of the Senate, and gave notice that he would call it up the next day, if, upon examination by Senators, there was enough left in it to warrant the time required to pass it. Fifty amendments had been made, but when then it appeared to us that some advance would be made if the bill were passed in that shape, and we decided to accept it, and proceeded at once to arrange with our friends in the House for the concurrence of that body in the amendments made in the Senate, and received assurances that there should be no failure here.

Day after day we persisted in urging our friends to avail of any opportunity to bring the bill up, supposing that it would pass the Senate as amended by the committee, until we are informed, on the 2d of March, that Senator Conkling had said to another Senator that the bill should not pass, if he could prevent it. And this was the direct result of all Mr. Conkling's promises and pledges.

Hoping against hope, we still continued our labors, losing no opportunity of meeting Senators and impressing them with the importance of even the little relief the bill, in its emasculated state, would give to the steam navigators in the country.

And on the 3d of March, Mr. Chandler made another effort, and, as usual, was opposed by Mr. Conkling. The debate between the two was somewhat personal in its tone and length. Other Senators participated, but finally the effort failed. In the course of the debate Mr. Conkling said that the bill had been considered by the committee on Commerce for the first time, and that the amendments were concurred in by every member, save the chairman, and then followed with the statement that the steamboat interest resides among the people whom I represent. Many persons intelligent on this subject, and largely interested in steamboat property, think as the author of this bill, and have instructed me accordingly."

Mr. Chandler gave the history of the bill in the Senate in the words following:

"On the 8th day of April, 1872, substantially this identical bill passed the House of Representatives and was referred to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate. On the 11th, it was referred to the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Corbett, Vickers and Buckingham. On the 5th of May, it was reported back to the committee by the sub-committee, examined from the 9th to the 17th, amended, and on the 17th of May, 1872, passed the Senate. It had already passed the House. It went to a committee of conference, and the Senator knows how it was defeated. That was substantially this bill."

If "many persons largely interested in steamboats" in the State of New York were opposed to the amendments to the act of 1871 then pending, we have been greatly deceived; as, with some trifling exceptions, the entire steamboat interest of the State has been represented in your board, and, through its representatives, has cordially concurred in the labors of your committee.

And, finally, on the night of the 4th of March, Senator Scott made a vigorous effort to get the bill up and pass it precisely as it came from the Senate committee, but without success.

This is a faithful resume of the transactions of the committee for the past year. Feeling the vast importance of the interests for which fair and just legislation was sought, and knowing that we asked for nothing that was not right, we probably should plead guilty to the charge of being "persistent."

We only regret that through the unceasing, and, as we believe, unfair and causeless opposition of one man, governed by motives to us unknown, we have failed to obtain any of the amendments asked for.

But we have an abiding confidence that the future will repay all the labor of the past, and that the good sense of the Congress of the United States will relieve us from the imputation of the inaction under which the great interest you represent has been so long suffering.

We have no suggestions to make as to the further course of the National Board, but would recommend that the question of legislation be referred to the Executive Committee now to be elected.

Since your last meeting the position of Supervising Inspector General has been filled by the appointment of William Burnett, of Boston, Mass., an old engineer, and for many years member of the Supervising Board, and admirably qualified to fill the office he now holds.

At no time since the passage of the act of 1871 has it been as fairly administered as under the present board.

There are, however, in the act, many useless but specific requirements of law, which the board cannot decide, and, although it has recommended that the law be changed in many particulars, nothing has been done.

To the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. B. H. Bristow, the thanks of the steam navigation interests are due, for the very great promptness with which he has acted upon all questions presented to him in reference to these interests.

And to the many friends of fair legislation on this subject, in both Houses of Congress, we return our most hearty thanks for their unceasing and unwearied labors. For the committee,

THOS. SHERLOCK, Chairman.
NEW YORK, September 2, 1875.


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Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. A. W. REDLICH, M. D.,
Of the Borough of Sharpsburg.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, No. 2.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
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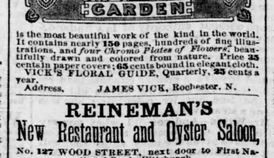


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17 and 19 Warren Street, N. Y.

Statement, January 1st, 1876.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accumulated Assets | $5,491,635 |
| Gross Liabilities, including reserve | 4,834,182 |
| Surplus Jan. 1st, 1876 | 657,453 |
| Annual Income | 3,391,645 |
| Policies issued dur'g 1875. | 6,408 |

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 1, 1876.

The state of business in banking circles was decidedly dull to-day, the natural tendencies of the season toward quiet being intensified by the somnolent influences of the torrid temperature. The money market was abundantly supplied with funds and banks were disposed to accept any first-class paper offering. Rates of discount were decidedly easy, and the best gilt-edged paper could be placed at low interest. Nearly all of the discounting, however, was done in the usual routine of business at the regular rates. The most noticeable feature in the local financial situation is the abundance of currency and the scarcity of New York exchange, which has been developed this week. To-day 50 cents per $1,000 premium was freely offered for drafts on New York without obtaining them, and the premium closed fairly quotable at 60@75c per $1,000, beyond which point of course it will not advance. The cause of this balance against Pittsburgh in Eastern exchange is somewhat difficult to perceive. Our petroleum shipments, which make a large volume of the exchange, have been heavier than usual for the past month, and although a considerable portion has been diverted to Richmond, that fact cannot exert any permanent effect in diminishing the amount of exchange made in this department of trade. We think that the explanation of the premium on New York drafts must be looked for in the changes in the iron trade, which have, during the past few weeks, made iron shipments easier and from Pittsburgh unremunerative and turned the greater portion of our iron trade to the West. The wages dispute in the iron trade culminated to-day in the stoppage of the mills. How long this will last is, of course, a matter of conjecture. It is much to be hoped that some arrangement may be made which will enable work to be resumed by concessions from both parties, whose interests will certainly be best subserved by the continuance of operations. No effect on business was noticeable from the cessation of work in the mills, further than its adverse influence on the attempt at sale of the Sable Iron Works, by the trustees in the bankruptcy of Zug & Co. The conditions of the times were manifestly unfavorable to obtaining offers for rolling mill property, and as will be seen by the report in our local columns, the best offer obtained was only a little over twenty per cent. of the cost of the works, after which the trustees withdrew the property. No news of importance transpired in local stocks and securities here. We note sales in Philadelphia of Allegheny Valley Railroad income 7's at 47, and Wesmoreland Coal Company's stock at 80.

—The following table shows the highest and lowest premium on gold for each month during this and the previous four-teen years, commencing with January, 1862, the date of the suspension of specie payments:

| Lowest Price of Gold. | Highest Prices of Gold |
|---|---|
| June 1, 1876. | 103⅜ 11-32 | 103⅜ 2-32 |
| 1875. | 112¾ | 113¼ |
| 1874. | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| 1873. | 107⅜ | 109⅜ |
| 1872. | 109¼ | 110⅛ |
| 1871. | 110⅛ | 112⅛ |
| 1870. | 109⅛ | 112⅛ |
| 1869. | 130 | 145 |
| 1868. | 133 | 140 |
| 1867. | 135 | 144 |
| 1866. | 124 | 151 |
| 1865. | 127 | 233 |
| 1864. | 181 | 285 |
| 1863. | 128 | 172 |
| 1862. | 100 | 128 |

—We find the following in the London *Economist* of May 20th, concerning the financial situation in Europe at that date:

No further export of gold to Portugal, or indeed, in any other direction, have taken place; there is rather an increased strength in the rate at which the metal can be had at the bank. The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent., which is a measure of very little practical importance, because the open market rate was already much below the bank charge in Berlin. It should also be remarked that, according to the last German returns, gold has no longer been coined. The Bank of France returns show an immense accumulation of bullion. Of the enormous sum now lying in the Continental exchanges are negatively favorable in tendency, and gold when comes to this market only here.

The discount quotations current in the chief Continental cities are as follows:

| | Bk Open rate. | Bank rate. | Open mark't. | Short Per ct. | Open Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paris | 4 | 2½@2¾ | Amsterdam | 3 | 2 |
| Berlin | 3½ | 3 | Brussels | 3 | 2½ |
| Frankfort | 4 | 3 | Vienna | 4½ | 4 |
| Hamburg | 4 | 3 | St. Peters'g | 6½ | 6 |

The following are the changes for American securities for the week:

GOVERNMENT AND STATE STOCKS.

| | Closing prices Friday. | Last Closing prices this day. | Inc. or Dec |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6's, c.-'20 bds (20 yrs) | 104 @ 104¼ | 104 @ 104¼ | ... |
| U. S. 1867 issue (par 103) | 103½@103¾ | 103¾@104 | ¼ |
| U. S. 5's, c.-'65-'67 bds (par 105) | 107¼@107⅜ | 107¼@107⅜ | ... |
| U. S. 5's, registered loan (par 103) | 106¼@106⅜ | 106 @ 106¼ | ¼ |
| Mass. 5 p. c. stg bonds, 1900 | 104 @ 106 | 104 @ 106 | ... |
| Virginia new funded (par 103) | 60 @ 62 | 60 @ 62 | ... |

RAILROAD SECURITIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At. & Gt. W. 1st mtg. (par 100) | 24 @ 25 | 24 @ 25 | ... |
| Ditto 2d mtg. (par 100) | 11 @ 12 | 11 @ 12 | ... |
| Ditto 3d mtg. (par 100) | 4½@ 4¾ | 4½@ 4¾ | ... |
| Boston and Albany rental trust | 38 @ 42 | 38 @ 42 | ... |
| Erie shares (par 83) | 14¼@ 14⅝ | 13⅝@ 13⅞ | ⅜ |
| Ditto 7 per cent. cons. mort | 72 @ 74 | 73 @ 75 | ... |
| Ill. Cen. lst shares (par 100) | 86⅛@ 87½ | 86 @ 87 | ⅝ |
| Ind. & St. L. Bridge 7 p. c. 1st mort | 85 @ 87 | 85 @ 87 | ... |
| L. S. & C. 400 shares (par 100) | 98 @ 100 | 98 @ 100 | ... |
| Penn. R. R. 50 shares (par 50) | 48⅜@ 49⅜ | 47⅝@ 48⅝ | xd |
| Pa. gen. m. s. perp. bonds, 1910 | 107 @ 108 | 107⅝@ 108⅝ | ⅛ |

—A statement furnished from Washington of the operation of the National Bank Redemption Bureau for the past eleven months, up to and including yesterday, shows that there were received of national banks notes for redemption $7,000,000; of fractional currency, $1,000,000; of gold coin, $1,000,000; of old issues, $1,000,000; total, $10,000,000. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 112,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 5,000 St. Paul common, 14,000 preferred, 29,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 3,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

| STOCKS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 67¾ | Rock Island | 103¾ |
| Quicksilver | 15¼ | St. Paul | 38 |
| Do. preferred | 19 | Do. preferred | 67¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 26¾ | Toledo & Wabash | 2 |
| Mariposa | 5 | Do. preferred | 3 |
| Do. preferred | 9 | Ft. Wayne | 103 |
| Adams Express | 108 | Terre Haute | 3¼ |
| Wells-Fargo Ex | 89¾ | Do. preferred | 13½ |
| American Ex | 62¾ | Chicago & Alton | 97¾ |
| U. S. Express | 22½ | Do. preferred | 106 |
| New York Central | 110 | Ohio & Mississippi | 16¾ |
| Erie | 13⅞ | Del. & Lacka'na | 106 |
| Do. preferred | 19 | Atlantic & P. Tel | 15 |
| Harlem | 137 | Missouri Pacific | 42 |
| Do. preferred | 132 | Atlantic & L., pref. | 2 |
| Mich. Central | 46¾ | Indiana Central | 4½ |
| Panama | 138 | Burlington & Q | 117 |
| Lake Shore | 53 | Hannibal & St. Joe | 12¾ |
| Illinois Central | 93¾ | Union Pacific stock | 59¾ |
| Cleveland & Pitts. | 79¾ | Central Pac. bonds | 86 |
| Northwestern | 39¾ | Union Pac. bonds | 104¾ |
| Do. preferred | 58 | Do. land grants | 90 |
| C. C. C. & I. | 45¼ | Do. sink. fund | 89 |
| N. J. Central | 82¼ | | |
| GOVERNMENTS. | | | |
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 122¾ | New 5's | 117¼ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 115 | 10-40's, registered | 117¼ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 119 | 10-40's, coupons | 117¾ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 121¾ | Currency 6's | 124½ |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 122¾ | | |
| STATE BONDS. | | | |
| Tennessee, old | 45 | Virginia, old | 30 |
| Tennessee, new | 42¼ | Missouri 6's | 100¼ |
| Virginia, new | 39 | | |

LONDON, June 1, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £505,000 the past week. The proportion of the reserve to liabilities is 52¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £18,000. Consols 94, ex. dividend. United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 104½; do '67, 106¾; do 10-40's 107¼; new 5's 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 12¾; preferred 19.

PARIS, June 1.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 9,000,000 francs the past week. Rentes 104 francs 87½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 1.—United States bonds—New 5's 102.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Gold 112⅝. Sight exchange on New York ⅜ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 55½.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 1, 1876.

The prevailing characteristic of trade to-day was its decided quiet in most of the leading branches. Some lines of traffic did a fair average business, but taken as a whole, the day's trade was very sluggish and limited. This was especially the case in grain and produce circles, while groceries, provisions and dry goods were comparatively brisk. There were no very important alterations in quotations, outside of a strong feeling in petroleum, resulting in a fractional advance. The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 3,163 |
| Corn, bus | 430 |
| Wheat, bus | 5,220 |
| Rye, bush | 160 |
| Oats, bus | 7,472 |
| Potatoes, bus | 1,725 |

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

### Produce and Breadstuffs.

APPLES—The market continued dull and nominal with only a light jobbing trade. We quote at $4 50@5 00 per barrel for prime sound.

BEANS—Are dull and depressed, with hardly enough done establish quotations. We quote at 90c@$1 05 for navy.

BUTTER—The market was dull and depressed, except for the choicest grades, and even for them, sales were sluggish and the tendency toward the inside prices. We quote choice at 18@20c; prime to choice common, 16@17c; fair to good, 14@15c; low grades, 12@13c.

CHEESE—Was in fair demand and moderately active at former prices. We quote New York Goshens at 15@16c; Ohio flats, factory, 13½@14c for choice; 8@9c for good to prime; 5@7c for low grades.

DRIED FRUITS—Are slow but steady. We quote common to choice apples at 3@10c; sliced do 5@6c; peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled do 20@23c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 24@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ℔.

EGGS—The market was again dull and weak, with an over-abundant supply. We quote at 13@13½c per doz for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There is an abundant supply and the market is easy. We quote as follows: tomatoes, peck boxes, $1 00@1 15; onions, ℔ bushel crate, $2 00@2 25; peas $4 50@5 00 ℔ barrel; string beans $2 00@2 25 ℔ bushel basket; cabbages, $3@4 ℔ 100; cabbage $2 25@2 50 per barrel; lettuce, 40@70c ℔ dozen, as to size; strawberries, 15@18c ℔ quart box by the case.

FLOUR—The market continues steady with a moderate demand. The movement is mostly in the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ℔ barrel; No. 1 white wheat do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ℔ barrel. The jobbing branch of the local dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat do $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $9 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is quoted at $7 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ℔ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ℔ barrel; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 ℔ barrel.

GRAIN—The feeling in the grain trade continued very dull and weak, with a decidedly downward weakness in the leading staples. Wheat is nominally unchanged but there is very little demand and the tendency is decidedly toward inside prices. We quote choice Michigan white winter at at 90@1 45; prime red do red winter at 85@c. 87; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at 1 25@1 30; Northwestern spring at 1 20@1 26; grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90@$1 10, as to quality. Corn was also very quiet and weak and materially lower. We quote shelled at 58@59c for yellow; 57@58c for high mixed; 55@56c for low mixed. We quote ear corn in shipping order prime yellow; 54@55c for mixed. Oats continue very dull and weak with a little or rather no demand the market is weak and depressed. We quote mixed Pennsylvania at 38@39c; white do 39@40c; Western white 39@40c. Barley is about out of market. Quotations range from 65@1 00, as to quality. Rye is easy at 75@75c ℔ bushel. Jobbing sales quite 3@5c above quotations.

HAY—Was still depressed and weak. We quote prime No. 1 timothy at $17 00@18 00 for No. 2 $15 00@16 00; upland prairie $12 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. We quote bran nrm at $15 00@15 50; coarse and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $19 00@21 00; chopped feed $17 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 ℔ cwt.

POTATOES—The supply is ample for all the requirements of this market and prices are easy, though retaining the quotations made yesterday. Sales of car lots were few and quotations of that business were nominal at 55c for prime rachblows. Business from store ranged 60@65c for peachblows; 70@75c for Peerless. New Carolina potatoes were quoted at $7 00@7 25 ℔ bbl.

VINEGAR—There is a steady trade at 18@22c per gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

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The market was rather steadier to-day and a fair jobbing business was done at yesterday's quotations. The wholesale movement appears to have touched bottom and yesterday recovered a portion of the previous day's drop.

BACON—The market is steady. Receipts here are liberal, following quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8½c ℔ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were unchanged at 12½@13½c ℔ lb for extra sugar-cured; 11@12c for sugar-cured; beef tongues steady and we quote sugar cured at 16c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 9½c. Pickled hams and rolls were at 15c. Beef tongues, ℔ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was somewhat steadier. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces 12¼c ℔ lb; in 50 ℔ cans 12½c ℔ lb; in buckets 13¼c ℔ lb; refined lard in tierces 13c ℔ lb; in half-barrels 13½c ℔ lb; in buckets 14c ℔ lb; in 5 gallon cans 14½c ℔ lb; in 3 ℔ caddies 15¼c ℔ lb; in 3 ℔ pails 16½c ℔ lb; in 5 ℔ pails 16c ℔ lb; in 10 ℔ pails 15½c ℔ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is unchanged. We quote extra winter-strained at 90c ℔ gallon; No. 1 at 85c ℔ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57c. Spring-strained lard oil is now in market, and rules 5@10c below these quotations.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ℔ lb.

MESS PORK—The business here is chiefly done at previous quotations, being at $21 50@22 00 ℔ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 5¾@6c ℔ lb; country do 5@5¾c ℔ lb.

TURKEY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c ℔ lb; shoulders 8@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

### Petroleum.

June 1.—The market was characterized by a firm feeling and an advance of about 2½c on crude, with a corresponding firmness in the refined market. Business was rather limited.

CRUDE—The market opened with a firm tone at the following prices: United and Union 81@82½ bid; Consolidated 97½ bid. From the opening to the close the feeling was strong and confident, and prices gradually advanced under steady and active buying to sell, until all prices reached $2 00, at which figure it continued to the close. The transactions were not large, as sellers seemed disposed to operate. The feeling seems to be gaining ground that exports will be doubled before the year is necessarily. In shipment a similar confidence was manifested by holders, and the operations were limited. We quote shipment $2 25@2 50; bid $2 25 asked. United and Union were even, while Consolidated ruled 97½@98 in advance.

REFINED—The strong feeling in the crude market imparted a considerable degree of firmness to the refined dealings, and while quotations were not materially advanced the tendency was upward. We quote standard white at 11@11½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 10½@12c in car lots; 11¾@12c for barges for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 14½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 11½@11¾c for spot. Baltimore rules at 14@14½c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at about 12½@13c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 1, closing—May 31.—There is still a slow export movement and prices are barely steady. Sales of 3,500 barrels crude in bulk for Philadelphia delivery late on Monday at 10½c; 3,000 barrels refined removed to Baltimore delivery at 13¾c. Crude in bulk is quoted 7¾@8c and 11@11½c in shipping order; refined 14¼c; cases 17¼@19c; naptha 9¼c. At Philadelphia refined rules at 13¾@13½c; at Philadelphia 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Market quiet; standard white 11½@11¾c; crude 8½c; cases 16c.

PARKERS, June 1.—Market firm with more buyers than sellers; United $1 97½; shipment $2 22½@2 25.

TITUSVILLE, June 1.—Market firm at $2 13½@2 15.

OIL CITY, June 1.—Market very quiet with nothing doing; $1 96¾ bid for United at wells; shipment $2 22½.

FOUSKVILLE, June 1.—Market quiet and dull; held at $2 15.

TITUSVILLE, June 1.—Market quiet and unchanged; held at $2 15.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 1.—Petroleum scarcely so firm; crude 8½@8¾c; refined 14½c; cases 18@21c.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Refined petroleum 10½@ 11½d; spirits do 8@8½d.

ANTWERP, June 1.—Refined petroleum 27¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11c; prime white 8 test 12c, in car lots.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts Allegheny Valley R. R.... 2,336
Refined shipments Allegheny Valley R. R. 795

### Dry Goods.

The business of our wholesale dry goods houses since our last report has been steady with a moderate activity. The spring trade in dry goods has been on the whole quite satisfactory and notwithstanding the reductions in prices, exceeds in volume that of the same season last year. These changes are not very numerous since our last report. We note reductions in Newburg and Laconia brown sheetings and Lancaster, Glasgow and white ginghams. The following are the prices-current for the Pittsburgh jobbing trade:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

| Width. | P'ce | Width. | P'ce |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anchor A No. 1 | 9 | 8¼ | Newburg | 7 |
| Penn Mill do | 4-4 | 8½ | Laconia K | 7 |
| Eagle No. 1 | 36 | 8½ | Laconia B | 7¼ |
| Western trade | 36 | 7¾ | Laconia O | 40 | 8 |
| Magnolia | 36 | 7 | Laconia | 9-4 | 25 |
| Avondale | 36 | 6 | Lacoma | 10-4 | 27½ |
| Conestoga A | 39 | 6 | Conestoga | 10-4 | 27½ |
| Chippewa C | 28 | 5 | Waltham | 46 | 12½ |
| Nonatook | 4-4 | 8½ | Juniata B, fine | 3-4 | 8 |

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwh'th O. | 27 | 5 | Lonsdale | 36 | 10½ |
| Suffolk L | 36 | 6¼ | Lonsdale Cam | 36 | 14 |
| Sharon | 36 | 7 | Fruit of Loom | 36 | 10½ |
| Red Bank | 36 | 7 | Bay Mill | 36 | 12½ |
| Rochdale | 36 | 8 | Davol | 36 | 12 |
| Blackstone | 36 | 9 | Wamsutta | 36 | 12½ |
| White Rock | 36 | 10½ | Waltham | 42 | 12 |
| Pocahontas | 36 | 9 | Pepperell | 9-4 | 25 |
| Hill | 36 | 9½ | Pepperell | 10-4 | 30 |

GINGHAMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lancaster | 10½ | White | 10 |
| Glasgow | 10 | American | 8 |

SHIRTING PRINTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Haircloth checkst | 6¾ | Oriental | 6 |
| Cocheco | 6 | Sprague's | 5½ |
| Merrimac | 6 | American | 5¾ |
| Anchor | 6 | Allen | 5¾ |

PRINTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conestoga fa'cy | 6 | Oriental fancy | 6 |
| Hamilton fa'cy | 6 | Cocheco fancy | 6¼ |
| Garner fancy | 5¾ | Hartel | 6 |
| Amoskeag fa'cy | 6 | Berlin solid | 6¼ |
| Richmond | 6 | Simpson's black | 6¾ |
| Merrimac | 6 | " fast black | 6¾ |
| American fancy | 5¾ | " mourning | 6¾ |
| Southbridge | 5¾ | | |

TICKING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conestoga X | 7-8 | 10 | Thorndike | 7-8 | 10½ |
| Conestoga A A | 7-8 | 11 | Portsmouth | 7-8 | 17 |
| Conestoga C T | 4-4 | 14½ | Portsmouth | 4-4 | 24 |
| " gold m'l'd | 4-4 | 16½ | Whittaker | 7-8 | 28 |
| " prem. A | 4-4 | 20 | Whittaker | 4-4 | 32 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White carpet chain | 22 | Colored carp't ch'n, fine | 22 |
| Cot'n bat | 10@12½ | Cotton twine | @18 |

NEW YORK, June 1.—Business was moderate with jobbers and light with commission houses and importers. Bleached shirtings in fair request and steady. Fancy and shirting prints in fair demand for small lots. Ginghams quiet. Dress goods moving slowly. Heavy woolens in moderate demand by clothiers, but light weights dull.

### Lumber and Building Materials.

LUMBER—The stock of lumber afloat in this market has been pretty nearly all sold, the requirements proving fully up to the limited stock which was offered. Sales of lumber afloat were about at former quotations. We quote pine timber are at 9 @ 9½c per cubic foot, according to quality; hemlock logs 5@6c per cubic foot. Sawed lumber afloat rules at $14 00@17 00 per thousand for good to choice inch; coarse to common lots $10 00@13 00.

There is a steady demand for yard lumber. The quotations for yard lumber are steady and unchanged, as follows:

*Unplaned Lumber.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Clear, ℔ M | $18 00 |
| Second common | 25 00 |
| Third common | 19 00 |
| Sheeting | 15 00 |
| Hemlock joists and scantling | 15 00 |

*Planed Lumber.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Clear | $35 00 |
| Flooring boards | 25 00 |
| Partition boards | 35 00 |
| Shelving on both sides | 25 00 |
| Shelving on one side | 26 00 |
| Molded weather boarding | 28 00 |
| Matched patterned | 30 00 |
| Half-inch panel, dressed | 19 00 |
| Twelve-inch vertical, with strips | 27 00 |
| Oak and yellow pine flooring boards | 35 00 |

*Shingle and Lath.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Shingles, eighteen-inch, XXX | $4 75 |
| Lath | 2 25 |

LIME AND CEMENT—There is a demand for the leading brands of cement and white lime. Prices are a shade easier. Quotations as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ℔ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ℔ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 75@3 25; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 25; Portland cement $6 50@7 00; white lime—Sandusky $1 60@1 70 ℔ 200 ℔ bbl and $1 60@1 70; Kibsonburg $1 60@1 70; Fremont $1 60@1 70; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 25 ℔ bbl; Eastern brands $3 50@3 75 ℔ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

### General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ℔ gallon. Highwines are quoted at 108@1 10 ℔ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union rags 24c; American A's 26c; English bu A's 25c; California grain bags 24c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2¾ bushel 39c; do 1½ bushel 36c; Kentucky do 25c; peeler 19@20c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 24@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ℔.

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## RIVER NEWS.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

*Arrived.*

Chieftain.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

*Departed.*

Chieftain.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet six inches and falling.

### Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Portsmouth.....Granite State.....Kerr.....3 P. M.

Hogs—Receipts 3,100 head; total for the week 15,400 head. Market dull: supply larger than only sales were one car good Yorkers at $6 25 and a few stock pigs at $7 62½; fourteen cars unsold.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Produce.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 03 spot and June; $1 03¼ July; No. 3 92½c; rejected 83c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2, 43c spot; 43¼c June; 41¼c July; rejected 38½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 28½c spot; 28¾c July; rejected 23¼c. Rye firm at 63c. Barley—Cash No. 2 35c; 30 day and June. Pork unsettled but generally higher; $18 25 spot; $18 50 July; $18 70@18 75 August; $19 60 September. Lard quiet but firm; $10 spot; 11.07½@11.10 July; 11.20 August; 11.35 September. Bulkmeats quiet but firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 06.

*Latest*—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was off 0@¾c. Corn, 1@1½c. Oats, ¼c. Pork, 44@44½c June; 44½c July. Oats ½c higher. Pork lower; $18 37½ July; $18 60 August. Lard 10c lower.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Flour in very moderate demand for export and home use; receipts 14,000 barrels. Wheat ½@¾ better; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 08@1 09; No. 3 do at $1 05@1 06; No. 2 red winter $1 15@1 16; ungraded red $1 06@1 20; No. 1 white $1 20@1 21; No. 2 do $1 16@1 17; ungraded white $1 15@1 20. Corn ½@¾c better; receipts 62,000 bushels; sales 90,000 bushels; ungraded mixed 49@50c; No. 2 do 50½c; steamer yellow 51@52c; No. 2 do 51½c; No. 2 white 52½c. Oats ½@¾c better; receipts 70,000 bushels; sales 30,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 08@1 09; No. 2 do 1 15@1 16; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 08@1 09; Rye more active; Western 74@75c. Barley quiet. Malt firmer. Corn rather more active; receipts 52,000 

## CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

### Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 1, 1876.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r. | Hum. | Dir. | Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 29.969 | 69 | 70 | S. | Gentle | Clear. |
| 2 P. M. | 29.822 | 89 | 35 | ..... | Calm. | Fair. |
| 9 P. M. | 29.828 | 78 | 65 | S. W. | Fresh. | Fair. |

WIND.

Mean barometer....29.882 Highest thermom....91
Mean thermom .... 78.5 Lowest thermom.....60

### Sable Iron Works Not Sold.

The Sable Iron Works of Messrs. Zug & Co. were offered for sale yesterday afternoon at auction, by order of the trustees, and the efficient auctioneer, Mr. Thomas F. Stewart, did his best to effect a sale, but without avail. The trustees reserved the right to bid on the property and bid $160,000—subject, however, to an encumbrance of about $40,000. The highest bid, other than that mentioned, was $105,000, and the greatest efforts were made to obtain an advance on this very low offer, without success. The time is very unpropitious for selling iron works, since every mill in the city was thrown idle yesterday.

### Carriers' Report

The following is the report of business transacted by the Allegheny carriers during the month of May, 1876:

| | Delivered. | Collected. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail letters | 77,931 | 39,819 |
| Drop letters | 4,556 | 7,433 |
| Mail postal cards | 8,192 | ..... |
| Drop postal cards | 3,781 | 2,561 |
| Papers | 62,683 | 3,668 |
| Registered letters | 282 | ..... |

The Pittsburgh carriers report as follows:

| | Delivered. | Collected. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail letters | 190,647 | 130,518 |
| Mail postal cards | 20,565 | 28,818 |
| Drop letters | 32,062 | 16,372 |
| Drop postal cards | 15,901 | ..... |
| Registered letters | 698 | ..... |
| Newspapers | 99,309 | 14,887 |

### A. O. U. W.

Union Lodge, No. 86, and Triumph Lodge, No. 66, A. O. U. W., have elected officers for the ensuing year as follows;

Union Lodge—P. M. W., Crosby Gray; M. W., J. M. Caldwell; G. F., L. Patterson; O., John Becker; G., R. Woerner; Recorder, W. D. Young; Financier, D. D. Jones; Receiver, Thomas Jones; I. W., D. D. Thomas; O. W., Enoch Davis; Trustee, W. M. Hartzell.

Triumph Lodge—P. M. W., John Schwarm; M. W., J. J. Brose; G. F., J. R. McKelvey; O., M. J. Carrol; G., W. S. Gillen; Recorder, N. B. Palmer; Financier, John Garland; Receiver, A. F. Beaman; I. W., Lewis Vote; O. W., H. C. Becker; Trustee, J. H. Stevenson.

### Coroner's Business.

The inquest on Mrs. Rosina Sieferth, of Allegheny, who was found in the river last Tuesday, has again been postponed, this time until Monday evening.

The dead body of an unknown man was found in the river opposite Ferry street, yesterday morning. It was taken to Williams' cooling room, on Fifth avenue, where a jury was qualified to hold an inquest, and adjourned until such time as the attendance of certain witnesses can be procured. The body is supposed to be that of the second steward of the Exchange, one of the Portsmouth packets.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a four months old child, named Dornbegoe, who died suddenly at his parents' house, in Brownstown. The jury found that death was caused by convulsions.

### Meteorological Summary, May, 1876.

The mean temperature of this month was 62.3 degrees, being 13.5 degrees greater than the preceding month of April. The highest temperature, 91 degrees, occurred on the 21st, and the lowest, 27 degrees, on the 1st, a monthly range of 64 degrees. The prevailing wind was southwest, and the greatest velocity, twenty-four miles per hour, was observed on the 7th. The total number of miles traveled by the wind was 4,690. The mean humidity or moisture of the atmosphere was 64 per cent. Mean reading of the barometer, 29,989 inches. Precipitation occurred on fourteen days to the amount of 5.35 inches. Of this amount 3.89 inch fell during the hailstorm on the 20th. Clear weather prevailed during eight days, fair weather during eleven, and cloudy weather during twelve days. The mean temperature of the water in the Monongahela river was 55 9 degrees; maximum 67 degrees, and minimum 45 degrees. The highest water, 8 feet 11 inches, was observed on the 15th, and the lowest, 3 feet 10 inches, on the 31st.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

| | Degrees. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| May, 1872 | 62.1 | 2.61 |
| May, 1873 | 61 | 3.21 |
| May, 1874 | 61.9 | 2.37 |
| May, 1875 | 62 | 2.72 |
| May, 1876 | 62.3 | 3.35 |

J. KABERNAGLE,
Observer Sergeant.

### Contracts for County Bridges.

The County Commissioners, County Controller and County Engineer were engaged yesterday in opening bids for the construction of the masonry and superstructures of ten county bridges, which it is proposed to erect this summer, as follows; A six panel low truss wrought iron bridge at Turentum; an eight panel low truss iron bridge over Turtle Creek, at Wall's station; a wrought iron truss, or bow string arch, or covered wooded Burr arch and truss bridge over Peter's Creek, at Middle Elizabethtown road, Jefferson township; a wooden truss bridge over Bull Creek, at Dawson's mill dam, in Fawn township; the superstructure and one abutment of a wooden bridge over Deer Creek, at Neff's crossing, Kittanning road, Indiana township; the superstructure and abutments of a wooden bridge over Little Deer Creek, at Samuel Kissock's, Indiana township; the superstructure and one abutment of a wooden bridge over Deer Creek, at Lincoln Station, West Penn Railroad, East Deer township; the superstructure and abutments of a wooden bridge over Pine Creek, at Hays Station, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, Moniteau township; the superstructure and one abutment of a wooden bridge over Robinson's run, at Gregg's Station, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

There are about one hundred bids in all, and as considerable time will be required for their consideration the contracts will not be let till Saturday.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Frederick Altvater, bankrupt, Allegheny. Register's report ascertaining and liquidating liens upon the funds in the hands of the assignee confirmed absolute, and the assignee directed to pay only in accordance with the distribution therein.

W. L. Wharm, bankrupt, Venango county. Leave granted to file amended schedules.

A. O. Sturtevant, bankrupt. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Robert B. Edgar, bankrupt, Beaver county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for a hearing upon the same on the 22d inst., before Register Shaw.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, city. On petition for an injunction, and on motion and proof of service of notice of said motion presented, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 21st inst., and in the meantime restraining H. B. Wilkins, guardian, for use of Edward M. Yard, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

William W. Bailey, bankrupt, Greene county. Petition and motion for an injunction and proof of service of notice presented. An order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 1st prox., and in the meantime restraining the Exchange Bank of Waynesburg *et al.* from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Wm. Burns, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Register's report, on petition of the First National Bank of Clarion for leave to prove a debt for moiety, confirmed *nisi*.

Jas. B. Robinson, Westmoreland county, bankrupt. Petition of the assignee presented, and order was made for the public or private sale of certain personal property.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 11, vs. C. H. Love *et al.*; action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that they engaged a hall from defendants for a ball, which the defendants allowed to be occupied on the night fixed for the ball. Verdict for defendants.

Priscilla Huntley vs. Richard Huntley, libel in divorce. Attachment ordered to issue against defendant. Some time ago the Court issued a rule on defendant to show cause why he should not make certain allowances to the libellant, which rule was not answered.

J. J. Palmer and Mrs. E. A. Palmer, for use of the latter, vs. John M. Hale and John M. Hoffman, partners as Hoffman & Hale, action to recover the failure of a piano alleged to have been purchased from defendants by plaintiff, to come up to the terms of the warranty. On trial.

George C. Barnes vs. Samuel Grove and Lynd McGriffin. Jury out.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

J. J. White vs. Alexander King, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for 6¼ cents.

C. Wilhelm *et ux.* vs. William Weisbrod *et al.* Verdict for plaintiffs for $256.

Louis Trisser vs. Charles Mauser. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

McIntyre vs. the city of Pittsburgh. Jury out.

S. F. Shriver & Co. vs. John M. Blair; action for goods sold. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

No business of public interest was transacted in this court.

THE base ball game at Union Park yesterday resulted—Alleghenys, 7; Actives, 5.

## RAPID TRANSIT.

### New York to Pittsburgh in Ten Hours.

### Progress of the Trans-Continental Express.

### Successful Run Over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

### The Train and Its Passengers, Etc., Etc.

Closely following the experiments in rapid railway travel which gave to the country the Limited Mail trains, is the attempt to connect New York and San Francisco by a run of eighty-fours hours. In other words, to make it possible to travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back, in a week! The best judges of the capabilities of our railway lines have decided that the run can be made, without incurring any serious risk. This much having been granted, private enterprise soon sought an opportunity to put the matter to a test. A special train was fitted up, under the patronage of Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, the well known theatrical managers, who take Mr. Barrett, the tragedian, and several actors of their troupe to play the tragedy of "Henry V." in San Francisco on Monday evening next. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnished a complete outfit, and the following schedule was arranged:

From Jersey City to Philadelphia, 90 miles, 1 hour 45 minutes; Harrisburg, 183 miles, 4 hours; Altoona, 327 miles, 7 hours; Pittsburgh, 444 miles, 10 hours; Chicago, 913 miles, 20 hours; cross Mississippi river at Clinton, 235 hours; Omaha, 1,405 miles, 32 hours; Cheyenne, 1,932 miles, 40 hours; Ogden, 2,425 miles, 55 hours; San Francisco, 3,317 miles, 84 hours.

THE TRAIN.

The train consists of a locomotive, a baggage car, a combined commissary and smoking car and a Pullman palace hotel car. The engine used as far as this city is known as 573. It is an eight wheeler, the fore wheels connected; has cylinders of seventeen inches diameter and twenty-four inches stroke of pistons, weighs 73,000 pounds and is equipped with the Westinghouse automatic brake; the driving wheels are five feet in diameter, and the tender has a capacity of 2,400 gallons of water and 136 bushels of coal, sufficient to carry the train through to this city without a single stop. Water was taken on board, while running, from long tanks placed between the tracks.

THE OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

It was arranged that the train between New York and this city should be under the charge of Mr. James F. Boyd, of this city, as conductor, while William Phillips, one of the oldest and most experienced engineers of the road, also a resident of this city, should have charge of the engine. Experienced engineers from each section of the road were also on the locomotive and acted as pilots for Mr. Phillips, David Kerr acting in that capacity over the New York division, Andrew Chambers over the Philadelphia division, Sol. Hoffmaster over the Middle division, Mr. Phillips piloting himself over the Western division. The fireman were Ed. Layton and Joe Herah, and Griffin Garret the brakeman.

PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

The passengers numbered seventeen in all, among whom were H. C. Jarrett, one of the managers of the train, and Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Frederick Thorne, C. B. Bishop, and correspondents of the London *Times*, *Journal des Debats* and New York *Herald*.

At Philadelphia the excursionists were joined by A. Wolcott Jackson, Superintendent of the New York Division, Frank Thomson, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, A. J. Cassatt, Third Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, C. Clinton Gardner, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Thomas Jr., Esq., General Passenger Agent. These gentlemen were met at the depot by Superintendent Pitcairn and his assistant, D. M. Watt. A special train, made up of directors' cars, was in waiting for the officials, and they left immediately as the second section of the day express east, and would reach Philadelphia last evening.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TRAIN.

The following official dispatches, from Harrisburgh and Altoona, will show the progress of the train up to the latter point:

HARRISBURG, June 1, 1876.

Jarrett & Palmer's special trans continental express, Pennsylvania Railroad, left Jersey City at 1:03 A. M., which was three minutes late. It was on time to the minute at Trenton, one minute ahead at Philadelphia, and one minute ahead at Harrisburg.

D. M. BOYD, JR.

ALTOONA, June 1, 1876.

We have made an even run of three hundred and twenty-seven miles without stopping, and have at no time, while slowing up through towns and for crossings, run slower than one mile in five miles an hour. The rate of speed has only been, thus far, reduced at three or four points—the speed during the rest of the run averaging forty-eight to fifty miles an hour. The train arrived at time at all stations—frequently from one to two minutes ahead. The perfect condition of the track, and uniformity of speed that has been maintained, gives the feeling of a moderate schedule.

D. M. BOYD, JR.

THE ARRIVAL AT PITTSBURGH.

At 10:39 A. M., city time, the train halted at the Union Depot, being two minutes ahead of schedule time. Lack of accommodation, which was due at 10:36, took the siding at Lawrenceville, under telegraphic orders to let the fast train pass, and arrived just before it pulled out for Chicago. During the brief stop made here (about six minutes), the trucks under the engine and tender were examined, as such wheels and journals were found to be in good condition. There were no loose bolts, no hot boxes, and nothing to indicate the effects of extraordinary speed.

THE ENGINE.

Mr. Phillips, the engineer, dropped the locomotive from the train out in the yard and ran it back to the Outer Depot, where it was examined. Mr. Phillips received the congratulations of his friends while the engine itself underwent a critical examination, the result of which was a unanimous opinion that she was none the worse for the long continued run. There was nothing to indicate greater service than an ordinary run over the western division.

THE MAIL MATTER.

The train carried a special mail for Pittsburgh, Chicago, Omaha, Sacramento and San Francisco. Mr. J. F. Cunningham, Postal Agent at Pittsburgh, was on hand when the train arrived, and promptly received the pouch, which contained a tag with the following inscription:

"Pittsburgh, from New York. Mail despatched by Jarrett & Palmer's special fast transcontinental train, through to San Francisco in three days twelve hours, closing at the New York Postoffice, June 1, 1876, at 12:10 A. M."

For the first time in the history of newspaper printing, New York papers were read in Pittsburgh on the same morning of their issue. Messrs. Riley & Mason, the news agents, placed the members of the press under obligations for copies of the papers forwarded by this train.

OFF TO THE WEST.

The train pulled out, at a rapid rate, on the Fort Wayne track, and was also hauled by a shifting engine to the outer depot in Allegheny, as it was not deemed advisable to run the regular engine over the very sharp curve at the Penn and Liberty street crossing. No stop was made at Allegheny station, but at the next crossing a halt was made to change engines. There engine 26, in charge of Wm. Taylor, was attached to the train, which left the outer depot a minute and a half ahead of time.

AN UNPARALLELED FEAT.

The remarkable part of the performance was not so much the speed at which the train was run, although this was very fast, averaging forty-five miles an hour, but the fact that not a single stop was made in the whole distance of four hundred and forty-four miles. The Pennsylvania Railroad is the only road in the world on which such a run could be made, it being the only one which throughout its extreme length is provided with water troughs that enable the engines to scoop up water while running. Some extra coal had to be carried in the baggage car, which was packed solidly into the tender as the supply was used up, but this was the only special preparation made.

A PERFECT TRACK.

Those on the train report that the run was very steady and easy, and such is the perfect condition of the track that the speed seemed actually to be slow after the train had been some time under way. The Pennsylvania line is specially favored in having few grade crossings or other obstacles to rapid speed.

AT CHICAGO AHEAD OF TIME.

CHICAGO, June 1.—California fast mail train arrived here at ten o'clock, twenty-five minutes ahead of time, and after ten minutes' delay at the two depots, started West on the Northwestern road. It is expected that the train will reach the Mississippi river at twelve o'clock to-night—four hours from New York. The average speed has been about forty-five miles per hour, and the fastest running was about sixty-eight.

### High School Exhibition

The exhibition to be given in the High School hall, on the evening of Tuesday, June 6th, 1876, promises to be a very enjoyable affair. It is the ninth of a series given for the purpose of defraying the additional expenses of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. The cause is a worthy one, and we hope to see the hall of the High School crowded on the occasion. The programme is an excellent one, and the admittance is only twenty-five cents.

## DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

### One of Its Prime Causes—The Remedy—Will It Ever Be Applied?

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

We were struck forcibly by the significance of two articles which appeared in adjoining columns of the COMMERCIAL this (Thursday) morning, and which caused us to reflect anew on the present condition and future prospects of the trade of Pittsburgh. The first of these articles treated of the question of wages between the iron masters and their employees, the iron boilers; the other related to the sale of one of our largest iron industrial establishments at auction, brought into the market by the unfortunate condition of the trade for three years, and after a manful struggle on the part of the owners to keep it going. Manufacturers of iron say they cannot afford, under present circumstances, to pay the wages demanded by their employees; while the latter say they cannot keep their families supplied with the actual necessaries and comforts of life at present rates of wages. The employers point to the fact that the prices they offer for labor are larger than are paid at Harrisburg, Troy and other Eastern manufacturing centers; the workmen retort that living is cheaper there than here, and men can afford to work for lower wages.

We have long contended, Mr. Editor, that the prime cause of the depression of every branch of trade in Pittsburgh was the outrageous discrimination against our merchants and manufacturers in the matter of freight charges. It costs more to bring flour and meat from the West to this city than the railroad monopolists charge for carrying them past our doors to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The iron manufacturers of Troy and Harrisburg can lay down their goods in the Western markets at a lower price than can those of Pittsburgh, and all because the latter are at the mercy of a grinding railroad corporation. Eastern iron workers have the advantage of low freight rates in procuring the raw material, and equally low rates when they send finished iron products back to the West. Here just the reverse is the rule. The ore pays tribute to the monopoly on its way East; when converted into articles merchantable at the West, another heavy tax is laid. The sword cuts us both ways.

In the matter of breadstuffs and meats, we pay for carrying, from Chicago to Pittsburgh, $40 per car load. Philadelphia can get their freights from Chicago for $30 per car load. If a Johnstown man wants a car load of goods from Chicago, he pays $44 for it. The difference of 25 to 35 per cent. has to be added to the price of the goods, and comes out of the pockets of the consumers. Flour can be shipped to Philadelphia and New York and sold at rates less than Pittsburgh millers and jobbers can afford to sell for. Is it any wonder that our trade is slipping away from it, owing to the exactions of a corporation warmed into life by Pittsburgh capital and influence. The business of Pittsburgh is going out of the hands of the firm whose property was announced for sale to-day by unjust freight discriminations. Many industrial establishments are closed and their owners in bankruptcy, through the same cause. Others, who have thus far kept afloat, using up their surplus capital in running at a loss in order to maintain their footing in the markets of the country, in the hope that better times were near at hand, must succumb if a change does not come soon.

When will this community rise in its might and put an end to the outrages from which it has so long suffered? Let us hope that it may be soon.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
Wholesale Flour Merchants.
PITTSBURGH, June 1, 1876.

## HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

### Anniversary Meeting—Reports of Officers, Interesting Exercises by the Inmates, &c., &c.

The contributors and managers of the Home for the Friendless, on Washington street, Allegheny, held their fifteenth anniversary meeting yesterday afternoon in the school hall of the building. The room was filled with ladies and children, who seemed greatly pleased with the performance of the little inmates. The exercises, besides the reading of reports, consisted of songs, dialogues and class recitations in geography and reading, in all of which the children evinced by their proficiency that they had been blessed with faithful and efficient teachers.

Shortly after three o'clock the inmates, numbering about eighty, ranging in age from one to twelve years, marched into the school room, where, after taking seats, they rang a song of welcome to the visitors. Rev. W. J. Robinson, pastor of the First U. P. Church of Allegheny, then offered up a prayer, succeeding which came the reading of the fifteenth annual report of the Board of Managers, as follows:

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

In this Centennial year it seems fitting to glance for a moment back over all the past years of our existence as a "Home for the Friendless," and ascertain if any progress has been made or any good accomplished by the labor of fifteen years.

This institution was organized on the 26th of February, 1861, by a few noble ladies of the "Pittsburgh and Allegheny Relief Society," who formed an association for the purpose of establishing a home for children who would not be admitted into the Orphans' Asylum, whose situations are often more distressing than those deprived of father and mother; also to provide a temporary home for women of good character out of situations.

A suitable building was procured at a rent of $400 per annum, and opened in May with three young children.

From year to year the managers have labored with untiring energy, surmounting all difficulties until at present we have an income of over $6,000 per annum. Our lot and buildings valued at $20,000, capable of accommodating from one hundred to one hundred and twenty children, and feel richly rewarded for all the labor and some of the good resulting from the work.

Many are now useful members of society who in all probability had it not been for the providing care of the Home, and other tender years, would now be filling cells in our criminal institutions or living degraded lives, exposed, as they would have been, to the temptations arising from poverty, neglect and drunkenness. The trials and discouragements of the way have been many, but we cannot fail to see some progress has been made in the work, commenced with timid, doubting hearts.

Trusting we are following the example of our Divine Master, who whose precious home too humble to be blest with His presence, no sinner so vile as to be beyond the reach of His sympathy, and who's tender words of little children comfort and gladden many desolate hearts, we continue to go on, relying on His promise to strengthen our feeble hands.

The year just ending has been filled with anxieties and perplexities. The depression of business and the changes made by financial troubles have rendered it difficult, and in many instances impossible, to make our annual collections, while at the same time we have had unusual demands on our income, incidental to the grading and paving of Church avenue. This debt by the kindness of a few young friends we have paid partially to liquidate; for the balance we can only hope some means may be devised to relieve us.

The death of our matron, Mrs. Neel, was a serious loss while it lasted, for first she was eminently qualified for the position which she filled for more than seven years, and while her teaching and training power was stilled in death more than ever was the fidelity and tact with which she managed the Home appreciated. Since her death changes of matrons from various causes have been necessary in this department, and no permanent matron has yet been secured.

Again in April the destroying Angel took from our midst an old and valued member of the Board, Mrs. Robert D. Thompson. Although in feeble health some time before her death, she was not deterred by failing strength in the performance of her works of charity and love. While mingling our tears with her bereaved friends, may we be reminded to be diligent in "whatsoever our hands find to do" remembering that for all "time is short."

The number of children now in the Home is eighty. During the year eighty-two have been admitted, seventy-four dismissed. Of this number some have been removed by parents and friends. For others the committee have found happy homes in Christian families where as far as human gaze can penetrate a bright future seems to have been secured for them, a few have been received into the Orphans' Asylum, whose situations are often more distressing than those deprived of father and mother; also to provide a temporary home for women of good character out of situations.

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